

## Nashville Union.

### TERMS:

DAILY UNION, per annum ..... \$5.00  
Per WEEKLY GAZETTE, per annum ..... \$5.00  
WEEKLY GUIDE, per annum ..... \$5.00

### RATES OF ADVERTISING

(FEE LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)	
2 Square, 1 day \$1.00—each additional insertion	10¢
" " 1 week, \$5.00—each additional insertion	10¢
" " 1 month, \$10.00—each additional insertion	10¢
" " 2 " " 9.00—each additional insertion	10¢
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RENEWALS AT PLEASED RATES.

One square, one year, \$10.00; additional square \$10.00; written insertion, to be given to take out and pay advertisements of yearly adventures before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

Advertisers exceeding the space contracted for will be charged for the excess.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1862

Secesh! Please tell us frankly how you like to be called by your guardian friends of the London Times, "a set of ignorant, narrow-minded, conceited slaveholders, and agents of slaveholders—firms in judgments, and reckless about truth, as slaveholders get to be in all countries and at all times?"

Do you feel now as if you would rather be under the Government of England than Abe Lincoln?

JACKSON'S STATUE AT MEMPHIS.—A correspondent writing from Memphis, June 6th, says: "Passing through Court Square, we come upon the statue of Jackson, defaced at night, a year ago, among the opening acts of secession's ill played tragedy. Its inscription, 'The Federal Union it must and shall be preserved,' had been marred by a chisel, the word 'Federal' and first two letters of 'Union' being chipped out. The features of the old hero, with their determined lines, are yet undefaced."

TURPENTINE FROM PETROLEUM.—It is stated in recent London journals that another scientific discovery has just been made, which, by developing a new source of production, will give to the North another element of wealth and power. This is no less than the extraction of turpentine from petroleum. The journals referred to say that turpentine can thus be, by a safe process, obtained at one-third the price that has been heretofore paid for the same article from the Caro-

nians."

WHAT BURNside SAYS.—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post writes: "Before coming here Gen. Burnside had a long interview with Gen. McClellan, and it may relieve the anxiety of many people to say that Gen. Burnside spoke openly and repeatedly of the certainty that Richmond would soon fall into our hands. 'It is simply a question of time,' was his statement to many friends."

HUNTSVILLE (ALA.) COTTON MARKET.—

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 30th ult., says: "The city is full of cotton buyers to-day. They are purchasing and shipping immense quantities of this staple. If our enterprising tradesmen are doing as well in every other occupied town in the cotton growing region, England's murmuring and the troubles of France must soon cease."

SIX RAINBOWS AT ONCE.—The editor of the Marquette News says that just as the force of a recent shower at that place was spent, the sun looked out from behind the clouds, when a brilliant rainbow spanned the heavens, then a second, then a third, a fourth, a fifth, and finally a sixth; all of them in regular gradation from the inner, which was of great breadth and magnitude.

The War Department has upon its books six hundred thousand strong, but there are in reality but four hundred thousand able-bodied fighting soldiers under the command of the national generals to-day. It has been intimated on the floor of the House of Representatives that gross frauds have been practised, and that skeleton regiments, in considerable numbers, have steadily as full regiments.

The Louisville Journal thinks some means should be adopted to give the thirty thousand Kentucky Union voters in the army a voice in the August elections in that State; at least, that measure should be taken to prevent rebels at home from voting.

The imports at New York of foreign dry goods for the month of May have been half a million dollars in excess of the total for the same month of last year, but about 40 per cent. below the total for May, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT'S LADY.—Mrs. Lincoln is now in the daily habit of visiting the hospitals of the District, which are full to overflowing with our suffering soldiers. Kind words, beautiful flowers and creature comforts she dispenses with liberality, and many a poor soldier has returned her kindness with his heartfelt blessing.—*Our Journal of Commerce.*

A sufferer from long sermons suggests to the London Times that after half an hour's preaching the bottom of the pulpit should be contrived to come out, on the principle of an *oubliette*, and project the clerical transgressor into the gulf below. Another proposes that a sounding board or cover, in the shape of an extinguisher, made exactly to fit the pulpit, be suspended above it, and that at the expiration of twenty-five minutes from the delivery of the text, it should begin to descend, so as, exactly at the half hour, to "cut up" the lengthy preacher.

### One More Enemy of the Rebels.

Within a week or two an important fact has come to light. It is ascertained, to the amazement of the Rebels, at least, that a new enemy to their independence is found in England. This powerful auxiliary was on their side but a few days ago, and it was confidently expected that the two would sympathize and suffer together, if necessary, to the end. Nothing could exceed the devotion of Liverpool merchants and London journals to the cause of the South, the rebels thought, and the coolness of the Government in the matter of recognition was only that necessary heartlessness which all governments must practice. Bound to treat all nations according to the facts, not the right of their respective cases, it was thought that the heart of English influence was surely theirs, though the hand could not, for the moment, be given.

With what amazement, therefore, will the sanguine and credulous Rebels at Richmond now see that Englishmen are enemies of the Confederacy; that the press, so sanguine in friendship a month ago, is now ready to attack, to denounce and to undermine Southern strength. They abandon Norfolk and blow up the Merrimac for strategic reasons alone, yet the English press abuses them for it, and calls this act a confession of ruin. They retreat from Corinth for the same reason; but can they now hope that this reason will be appreciated abroad. The abandonment of New Orleans is perverted in the same way by English writers. Not one of them sees the force of the reasons which Gen. Lovell gave, but on the contrary there is great reason to believe that the thirst for cotton will bring out as many ships to an open Union port as the horse to run the blockade did. Friendship seems likely to attach itself to the party which has favors to bestow. General Beauregard in the interior of Alabama, while the whole Mississippi river, with its cotton ports, is in our hands, is not the same Beauregard that ruled Memphis and New Orleans a month ago.

Commodore Hollins is no longer a Commodore—he cannot spread his sails on an interior plantation, nor can Tarnall make his apology about the Merrimac suffice to preserve his rank and credit abroad. He is no longer a naval officer of high rank in their eyes, and foreign writers now declare the whole Confederate navy defunct.

This new attitude of English opinion will be felt as a bitter offence by the Rebels. It is hard to find that trivial mischances and the mere accidents of war cut them off from the sympathy of friends on whom they had confidently relied. Suspicion will be excited that selfishness lay at the bottom of the friendly demonstrations that they received while the new confederacy promised to be a success, and that selfish considerations will induce an abandonment of them and their cause when the control of the cotton ports and cities passes to other hands. The scale having turned against the new cotton kingdom, it becomes the interest of European nations to make early friends of the ascending Power, the Union which can put three-fourths of a million of armed men into the field, and maintain them there for "three years or the war," with a steadily rising credit. It is good policy to be in favor with the Power which can wield all these weapons, and can control all the grain, cotton and tobacco of the new world.—Really the magnitude of the power of this Union grows upon them as they consider it in the light of these recent events; and as the great Southern cities yield, and the rebel navy sinks to rise no more, it must be expected that the Times with its entire tribe of followers, will from this time forward thunder against this mad rebellion with constantly increasing vigor.

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The New Orleans Delta publishes the following order from Gen. Butler relative to the women,—explanatory, and reaffirmative of the famous General Order, No. 28:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1862.

Sir: There can be, there has been, no room for misunderstanding of General Order No. 28.

No lady will take any notice of strange gentleman, and a notice of a stranger, simply in such form as to attract attention. Common women do.

Therefore, whatever woman, lady or mistress, gentle or simple, who, by gesture, look or word, insults, shows contempt for, thus attaching to herself the notice of my officers and soldiers, will be deemed to act as becomes her vocation as a common woman, and will be liable to be arrested accordingly. This was most fully explained to you at my office.

I shall not, as I have not, uttered a single word of that order; it was well considered; if obeyed, will protect the true and modest women from all possible insult. The others will take care of themselves.

You can publish your letter, if you wish, to the world, and your apology.

Respectfully, BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General Commanding.

Jones T. Moore, Mayor of New Orleans.

A true copy.

P. AD. FORTIER, Clerk to Major.

The New Bedford Standard thus illustrates the "vicissitudes" of speculation:

"Seven years ago parties in this vicinity purchased two thousand six hundred barrels of whale oil at fifty-six cents per gallon and stored it for speculation. Subsequently six hundred barrels were withdrawn by one of the owners. The balance, two thousand barrels, has been sold within a few weeks for forty-seven cents a gallon. During the period the oil has been held, the price has been as high as eighty-two cents a gallon, but the owners held on waiting for something a little better. The total loss on the oil, including interest, depreciation, shrinking, &c., is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000."

### General Butler

Is not regarded with favor by the Jackson Mississippian. It says:

"From our telegraphic column it will be seen that Gen. BUTLER is cutting up sundry fantastic papers in the Crescent City. He is grinding the people of that devoted city in the lowermost depths of humiliation and oppression. We are glad of it. It will teach those Southern cities not yet occupied by the vandal hordes of the North what they have to expect when, to save their property, they surrender their manliness, dignity and liberties to such bands. If the telegraph is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, Butler is doing good service to our cause. For the sake of our liberty we hope he will not tire! Go on, brave Butler, and destroy every vestige of liberty! Grind New Orleans to a powder! Rule the city with a rod of iron! Starve the people, or make them join your plundering, thieving army! Give it no quarter—you will teach them to render! It is a terrible way you have of teaching, but it seems some of our people will learn in no other. You are teaching our people some important truths, which we have in those columns striven in vain to impress upon them."

"He rather lets the motto of the South be:

"Perish cities! Perish armies! Perish property!" Perish everything! But surrender, NEVER!"

Another number of the same paper says:

"NO QUARREL TO PICAYUNE BURDEN.—Let this be the sworn motto of every Southern man."

The debased wretch and villain of tyrant who has published this proclamation consigning to the horrid embrace of a brutal soldiery the mothers and daughters of a Southern city, which, for the time, is at his mercy, deserves not to be treated seeing so to the laws of honorable warfare. If he is caught, hang him! If he keeps out of harm's reach, and continues not up in the field of battle, let poison or the knife do its恶毒 work. He has inflicted his life, in a way by which it can be taken, to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. As God is our Judge, we believe that the day of retribution is coming for this monster and his Government, which sustains him in his crimes."

By the Governor:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EDWARD H. EAST,

Secretary of State.

### DR. KING'S DISPENSARY FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. KING, formerly of New York, for the last four years of Louisville, Ky., and who has devoted his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 30 years, having had a large practice in New York for 10 years, and in various parts of the country for 20 years, and on many thousands, he is enabled to cure all diseases of a private nature, no matter how bad they may be from intermission, remission, or relapse, and under the most difficult circumstances. Dr. King's Dispensary is No. 23 Woodward street, between Cherry and the Square, second story, where he keeps all disease of a private nature.

Groceries carried without nauseous medicines or irritants.

Structures of old or recent date, effectively cured in a short time, without causing pain.

Where a Structure exists health cannot be enjoyed.

Persons with a disease causes much suffering and inconvenience, and often makes it difficult to bear.

Persons with a disease, who are unable to work, are not fit for society.

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